

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
For the week ending December 22, 1884.
Sun. Dec. 22. For Dec. 22, 1884.
Mon. Dec. 23. For Dec. 23, 1884.
Tue. Dec. 24. For Dec. 24, 1884.
Wed. Dec. 25. For Dec. 25, 1884.
Thurs. Dec. 26. For Dec. 26, 1884.
Fri. Dec. 27. For Dec. 27, 1884.
Sat. Dec. 28. For Dec. 28, 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS.
From the Carrot for November.
THE FAIR JEWESS.
M. Durand, a wealthy and industrious merchant, was at work in his counting-house one morning, long before the arrival of his clerk, when he was disturbed by the loud knocking at the door of M. Salomon.

"Ah, ah!" said the merchant, "what you have come about yesterday?"
"Very far from it; I came about a love affair."

M. Salomon, divesting himself entirely of his coat, and saying M. Durand a visit at an o'clock in the morning to talk about a love affair, was a thing so extraordinary, that the merchant looked at him with an eye of suspicion, much in the same way as he would have regarded a parrot of unusual color; but Salomon continued to speak with that calmness which distinguished him in all his mercantile transactions.

"You know, Sir, that I am a Jew, and that I have two children."
"I know your religion, but am not acquainted with your family."
"My son arrived last night from London where he has been reading for the last twelve months. My daughter, ah, Sir, she is the pride and joy of my heart! She is more beautiful than Hagar or Rachel, more gentle and submissive than was the daughter of Jephthah. And you, Sir, you have a son?"

"Yes, but I do not see him."
"You will see him, I tell you that he is in love with my daughter, and that it is in his account I have intruded on you so early."
"Charles in love with your daughter!"

"Yes, Sir, your daughter loves my Leah; she has told me so herself. What is to be done? Neither you nor I can allow an acquaintance to be kept up between them if a marriage may not ensue. Their fortunes are equally equal, and the prejudices which existed against our race, thanks to enlightened times, are nearly extinct. But the baseness of the law, which has extended no privileges, has not the power to alter religious principles, and, as I have said, I am a Jew. I cannot give my child to a man who does not believe in the same God as I do; therefore you will perceive that I do not come to forward this marriage. I would rather endeavor to prevent it, and, if I judge you rightly, you would do the same."

M. Durand looked on his visitor, and for a time silent, wondering to what the Jewish traits of his son's character.

"Charles," said he, "is honest and candid; but his disposition is ardent and changeable. What will be the result of this?"

"I was Leah, the daughter of M. Salomon, who, pale and breathing, then sought M. Durand. The old merchant was charmed at the first glance that the Jewish had not overrated the charms of his daughter. Never had he seen more beautiful features, nor so fair a complexion with hair of so dark a hue. She had the air of a queen, but her dignity was mingled with gentleness, and was at this time softened by sorrow. The reason was due to the rudeness of the woman; for something of more consequence to Leah than a kingdom and all state—the lives of two persons were the first devotedly."

"I fear you will think me bold in thus coming to seek your son; but you do not have the misfortune which threatens me. What misfortune, young lady? I replied. "I have a brother, Sir, young and elegant as your son; he considers the love of Charles as an insult, and if they should meet—ah, Sir, if they meet, and a fatal collision should attend their quarrel, I shall be unhappy for life!"

At that moment a servant entered with a letter. "What is that for?" asked M. Durand, hastily rising. "For Mr. Charles."

The father took it, broke the seal; and, having read it, gave it to the fair Jewess. "You were right," said he, "it is a challenge; and so strongly worded, that Charles will all his love for the sister, may not refuse to cross swords with the brother."

Leah read the note, and, tearing it in pieces, threw them around her in despair. "My son is not at home," observed M. Durand; "therefore make yourself easy on the account. We have yet some time; I will take you to my wife; you shall remain with her till my return. Young lady, confide in me."

M. Durand hastened to the dwelling of the Jew; he found him sorrowfully waiting the length of his cabinet. Salomon evidently knew his son's intentions.

"I come," said Durand, "about this love affair of which you spoke this morning."
"Ah, indeed?" replied the Jewess, "and what have you to propose?"

"Your son is about the same age, I believe, as mine. Charles, as you know, is my only son, and I would rather lose the whole of my fortune than this dear boy, even if I found myself without the means of providing myself with food and shelter. You have two children, you have an advantage."

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PEACE TO HIS ASHES!
We remember Mr. Van Buren positively dead, dead, dead. What think our friends of the following notice, to be placed on his Monument at Kinderhook?

Born Dec. 6, 1792, at Kinderhook, N. York. Admitted to the Bar, Nov. 1810. Elected Senator of the State in 1819. In February, 1820, elected Representative of the State in the National Congress. He was entirely indebted for all the honors he later received.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1826, in which year he voted in the Convention to prevent poor debtors from securing the elective franchise. Appointed Secretary of State of the U. S. in 1837, when he gave instructions to our Minister to the Court of St. James, deposing the Duke of Wellington, and was acquired great honors for his nobility, became more aristocratically.

AN ARISTOCRAT.
Which seems to eminently and gorgeously displayed in the palace, with English Coach and Servants—his splendid furniture, his cabinet, his books, his gold knives and forks, &c. &c. which was purchased with the PEOPLE'S CASE.

Thus making the Van Buren palace equal to those of St. James, the Tuilleries, Versailles, Neuilly, and St. Cloud. In 1840, after having obtained possession of the office of the

NATION.
He undertook to visit a Standing Army, consisting of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN. The combined operation of these two measures would have enabled him to destroy the liberties of his COUNTRY.

His only claim to immortality consists in having his name connected with any great measure for the good of his country, although he was in public life for thirty years. In every station, and under all circumstances, he manifested sincere regard for HIMSELF.

He had the rare happiness to attain his highest wish, having done it. "Glory enough to serve under such a chief." His political dominion took place on the 23 of March, 1841, at midnight. His remains repose at Kinderhook; if not "The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

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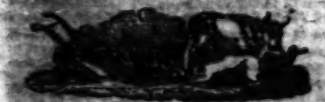
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L. V. H.
T. S. I assure you, you cannot compare me lengthily on the advantages of the culture of the sweet potato, for it is not a new crop, but it is a new use. I am not a farmer, but I am a student of the science of the grower, to be used in fact, and to be used for the people, by having them washed, interesting a little salt, and in fattening hogs, they are next in nutriment to corn.—*American Farmer.*

Curing Bacon.—A travelling correspondent of the Kentucky Farmer, states that at the house of a Mr. Yost, of Todd County, he partook of the most delicious bacon he ever ate, and furnished Mr. Yost's method of curing his bacon as follows:

RURAL ECONOMY.



ON THE CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATO.

Notas, May 22d, 1940.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir:—I am an earnest student of agricultural knowledge, and reading over the different numbers of your paper makes me feel a spirit of emulation that almost makes me ashamed. Discovering that you seek every one to contribute in aiding all practical improvements derived from experience, I have promised for the first time in my existence at farming, to attempt a description of the best mode of cultivating the sweet potato, so well suited to be the best and most profitable product from the small of the little laborer, and to ensure a good crop, on any description of land in the Middle States, particularly from Louisiana to the Carolinas, and I would further state that I have been engaged in raising vegetables for our city market since 1830, and have but recently discovered that husbandry if properly pursued is the only true source of happiness to any people, insuring to all who will be diligent a more certain competence than even the mechanic arts, leaving out of view those who are subject to epidemic affections, from infested currency. My experience thus assures me that the most convenient and profitable mode of culture, is to plant in ridges, four feet apart, on ground only once ploughed, as the distance is the guide for the size of the ridge, letting the slips, (as the planting potato is called), be cut very small, say one inch only in length, where the potato is small; and where large round, divided up into two or four pieces, which will prevent the large pieces from growing to what are called runners, which, in other words, is only an increased size of the potato plant, all assuming a globular form instead of its striking out roots, each of which will make an oblong potato. The number of small pieces, when prepared should be four dropped on each foot apart, and covered three to four inches deep; that done, it only remains necessary to scrape off the grass from the surface of the ridges, and between the potatoes, observing to give them a stirring at the same time, and as soon as completed, plough them deep into the ridges, so as not to leave them secure in their places, from injury to the sun's exposure, and at a week's interval, or sooner, let the hoes draw up all the dirt as well under them as possible, and your crop is made, for the vines will soon shade the whole ground superceding the necessity of any more labor.—Another decided advantage of a crop of sweet potatoes, results from the fact that, in addition to the potatoes, it will produce as many water melons, or musk, or pumpkins, as if they were planted by themselves, and do not injure the potatoes, that I could ever discover. Above all is the nutritious aliment which it yields, exceeding the Irish potato two-fold when fed from the root; just when dried as I do the vines in digging to the end 40 hours even on the ground, and over past day, and when bound, by shaking all dirt or grit falls off; and I assure you that my horses love to eat, or cows, or even hogs, to eat the potato vines. In eating the vines, as in every thing else, the farmer must exercise his judgment according to the intensity of the sun; with the two days are sufficient. By the time you receive this it will be too late to act on my suggestions in planting from last year's slips, but not too late, even in your State, up to the last of June, to make good sized potatoes from the vines, and if you can prevail on any of your acquaintances, who may have some now growing to try the experiment, the result will prove them. From the time the French will not grow well.—All other kinds may be cut up to admit of cooking at least four or six times, one half long; and that introduced into an open fire or hot water, either with or without a cover, or heavy cloth, that will impress from the national cuisine of the ridge, one foot or more deep, and when put in by hand, observe that the turning and is left out, and none of the ends project but one to the middle; the dirt well compressed at the bottom, and the yield will in your climate be incredible. It is only necessary as in the future, to have them freed clean, as in the case of the green beans, and then plough down the vines, and make it up to them again. If the vines were dried four or six times, should not be over six inches

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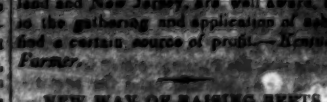
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ANECDOTE OF MR. ADDISON.—It is related of Mr. Addison, who, though an elegant writer, was no proficient of himself, ever to write as a public speaker, that at the time of debating the Union act in the House of Commons, he rose up, and addressing himself to the speaker, said, "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to find that a certain young member, who was possessed of more industry and ability, than I am, and who, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to find that the Honorable Gentleman over the way has conceived three times, and brought forth nothing."

LOCOTIC ADVISE.—Mr. Hillyard, who for 21 years has been the President of the Northamptonshire Farming and Grazing Society, the annual meeting of which was held on Wednesday week, in presenting a prize cup to Mr. S. C. Elhat, gave him the following piece of locotic advice:—"Now, young man, take this cup, and remember, always plough deep and drink shallow."

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ON Tuesday, the 22d of December, 1840, the subscriber will sell at Auction as executor of Jan. W. Scott, dec'd., at his late residence, on the Mason's Ferry road, 7 miles from Charlotte, the following property of said deceased, viz:

5 NEGROES,
3 Men, 2 Boys and 1 Woman, on a credit of 1 and 2 years, with interest from date.

ALSO—
Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Oats, Wheat, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.

Farming and Black Smith Tools,
A Silver WATCH, House Furniture, &c. on a credit of 12 months. Other conditions made known on the day of sale.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment immediately, as funds are wanted to pay the creditors.

NEGRO HIRING.
At the Plantation of the late Mr. Springs, on the 1st of January next, I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, the NEGROES belonging to the estate hereof, as follows:

JOHN SPRINGS, Gardener.
Dec. 1, 1840.
N. B. All notes due for former hire are required to be paid.

Just Look Here!
7 or 800 Mares Malicious Malicious Tress this year's growth, will cut from 50 to 100 bushels each, for sale low, for Cash, Pot, Flour, or Corn. Apply to W. H. WILKINSON.
Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1840.

GROCERIES.
THE Subscriber has just received from CHARLOTTE, a large stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c., consisting of:
10 barrels SUGAR, various qualities
50 bags Rio COFFEE
6 barrels Rio SUGAR
Cheats of Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea
25 boxes best English CHEESE
5 do do Pine Apple do
15 do do very large Raisins
1000 best Spanish SEGARS
24 Grand Shocco, assorted sizes
2 Tins RICE
6 do do Champagne BRANDY
6 do do Cognac do
5 do do Holland GIN
5 do do Old Madeira WINE
10 boxes Lemon SYRUP,
and various other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for CASH and CASH only, wholesale or retail.

B. H. HRALEY.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
HICKLERSBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Wm. Davidson Original Attachment.
Jehovah Alderson
Lester in the hands of Joseph Weeks and John Weeks, Executors of John Weeks, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 5th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Wm. Davidson Clerk of said Court.
at office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1840.

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THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above business, on the street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andrew Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. GREEN HIDES and all kinds of stockskins, and the leather that is taken in by him. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favors. Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to close business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOR. A. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840.

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOR. A. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840.

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TAILORS.
No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840.

J. H. FLEMING, Tailor, Dresser, &c.
No. 14, Pine Street, between Second and Third Streets, in payment of rent.

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